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Previous references.

Ejn 2nd 217/19-30 SGM

File No. 217-12

19043

Serial Nos.

(Confidential)

Later references.

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fm. 77-29 (142)

Sm 253-5-1

G. m. 70-21 (142)

G.m. 108-21 (1)

Sm 514-23-1

Ejn 62-42 Mysore

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

G.M 136 of 26-27

G.M 42-33 51-2

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Serial Nos.

Part B. for

SUBJECT.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Reduction of Govt Holidays.

AGENDA.

1912

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Revised throughout, finalised note copy.

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

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NOTES.

File No. 218-12

FILE HEADING.

Reduction of Holidays

From

No. Dated Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—30,000—12-8-11

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11.9.12.

(2)

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.M File No. 218 of 1912-13.

Serial No.

324.

Reduction of Holidays.

I beg to refer to the subject as given in P.4 of the agenda paper of the last* meeting of the Economic Conference. Notwithstanding the refusal of the Conference to endorse these recommendations, I think that they are very modest and deserve to be considered by Govt. I would propose that the reductions of holidays ~~proposed~~ suggested by the Ed^n Committee ~~be~~ be ordered by Govt.

* Birthday Session 1912 Enclosure A (Page 4)

Dewan

26/7/12

2494
27-7-12

Wkg + Fin^l Secretaries for the favour of their opinion, & then to Council

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GRB—20,000—20-1-12

CONFIDENTIAL

THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

BIRTHDAY SESSION, 1912

AGENDA

THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Birthday Session, 1912.

The Conference will assemble at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 29th May 1912, at the Public Offices, Mysore.

AGENDA.

I. Preliminary observations by the Dewan-President.

II. Reports of work done by the three Central Committees, furnished by the respective Chairmen:—

(1) Chairman, Education Committee.
(2) Chairman, Agricultural Committee.
(3) Chairman, Committee for Industries and Commerce.

III. Any observations which the members may wish to make on the above reports.

IV. Consideration of the following recommendations submitted by the Education Committee:—

This Conference resolves that the following recommendations of the Education Committee be submitted for the consideration of the Government of His Highness he Maharaja of Mysore:—

1. *Extension and improvement of Primary Education.*—(i) That for the establishment and maintenance of a thousand new Elementary Schools and for the improvement of 500 existing schools on the lines indicated in the Note appended (Appendix A_5) provision be made for an expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs during the next five years and of Rs. 2·25 lakhs a year after that period.

(ii) That out of the allotment for improving existing schools a certain sum be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Education for the employment of additional teachers whenever necessary and a reasonable amount of discretion be vested in him.

(iii) That model Infant Schools be established where there is a demand for them and suitable fees be levied to recover a portion of the cost of maintenance of such institutions.

(iv) That a Government contribution in the shape of a money grant or a gift of ready made doors, windows and roofing materials be given in all cases in which the villagers are unable to provide a building for the school.

(v) That trained men be employed as Inspecting Officers in future and that the present Inspecting Officers be deputed to Training Colleges to give them an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the latest methods of Primary Education.

(vi) That, as far as possible, trained teachers be appointed as Head Masters of Elementary Schools and where the pay of the Head Master does not differ from that of the Assistant Master, the Head Master be given an allowance.

(vii) That satisfactory arrangements be made for increasing the supply of trained teachers by improving the existing Normal Schools and establishing additional Normal Schools where necessary on the lines indicated in the Note appended (Appendix A_6).

2. *Encouragement of Female Education.*—(*a*) (i) That, to help the advancement of Higher Education, a Boarding House be attached to the Maharani's College and placed completely under the superintendence and management of ladies.

(ii) That one or two Boarding Schools of the Middle School standard be established in other places. Day scholars may be admitted to these schools, but the school building, the boarding house and the Superintendent's quarters should all be in the same compound, the school and the boarding house being under the exclusive superintendence of ladies (Appendix A_{15}).

(iii) That special encouragement should be given to those students that undertake to become teachers.

(*b*) (i) That Home Education Classes for women be encouraged by grants-in-aid under the grant-in-aid rules (Appendix A_{14}).

(ii) That all Middle Schools for girls and all Home Education Classes be placed under the control of an Inspectress of Schools.

(iii) That all Middle Schools for girls be staffed as far as possible with women teachers.

3. *Spread of Education among the Backward Classes (Appendix B).*—(i) That all buildings for schools of this class be provided at Government cost.

(ii) That all class-books, slates, pencils and other writing materials be provided by the department and preserved in the school.

(iii) That an experimental Boarding School be established in Bangalore or Mysore on the lines indicated in the Note appended (Appendix B_3).

(iv) That admission to the Boarding School be restricted to pupils who have passed the III Vernacular standard.

(v) That primary classes for day scholars be attached to the Boarding School and that pupils of these classes be admitted as boarders on their passing the III standard.

(vi) That the Boarding School be open to pupils of all *Panchama* Schools in the State that have passed the III standard.

(vii) That provision be made in the Boarding School for industrial as well as general education.

(viii) That a certain number of monthly scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 be given to pupils in Lower Primary Classes of ordinary day schools.

(ix) That special encouragement be shown by Government to persons of backward classes seeking employment under Government according to their qualifications.

(x) That as it is reported that there are 30 places for which villagers are prepared to provide school buildings, schools may be opened in these places at once and that schools for seventy more villages which are prepared to receive them may be provided as soon as possible, as included in the five years' programme.

4. *Enlistment of Private Agency and Funds for Educational Work.*—That additional taxes be levied in the manner that appears most suitable to Government and the funds so derived be devoted solely to the expansion of primary and industrial education.

5. *Compulsory Education.*—That a Regulation for the introduction of compulsory education be passed on the lines of the Bill appended (Appendix C_1).

6. *Extension of State Life Insurance to the General Public.*—This Conference recommends the extension of State Life Insurance to the general public on the lines indicated in the Notes (Appendices E_1 & E_3) by the Secretary to the Insurance Committee and the Chairman of the Education Committee, the minimum premium payable being fixed at eight annas and the maximum at Rs. 25.

7. *Reduction of Holidays.*—(i) That for all Public Offices and educational institutions the following full holidays be omitted :—

(1) Pongal (2nd day).
(2) Installation Day.
(3) Holi.
(4) Empire Day.

That Sivaratri, Sriramanavami, Good Friday and the Birthday of Muhammad be partial holidays.

(ii) That partial holidays be treated as half holidays in educational institutions.

(iii) That New-moon days be made full working days.

(iv) That for High Schools, the Christmas holidays be extended to two weeks.

(v) That the Moharam holidays be reduced to the 7th, 8th and 9th (partial) and 10th (general) holidays.

8. *Local University.*— (i) That as the area under the control of the Madras University has at present grown very large, and as the educational interests would be better advanced by such a step, a local University on the model of modern teaching and residential Universities may be established as soon as funds and facilities can be made available, steps being taken meanwhile to improve College hostels tnd libraries and to provide for Honours Courses.

(ii) That a system of issuing Diplomas in the two Colleges on the plan of the Note appended (Appendix D) may be brought into force at once.

V. Consideration of the following propositions submitted by the Agricultural Committee :—

1. That the Conference approve of the Budget Estimate of the Agricultural Committee for the year 1912-13, providing for an expenditure of Rs. 37,600. (Copy of Budget Estimate is circulated with the report.) [To be moved by the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee.]

2. That as pecial officer on a salary of Rs. 500—800 be appointed for one year for conducting the enquiry into the economic condition of the raiyat and his indebtedness, and submitting a report to the Agricultural Committee on the subject. [To be moved by Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur.]

3. That the Conference recommend to Government the establishment at each District Headquarters of a Demonstration Farm managed by experienced and trained Agricultural Inspectors under the supervision of the Agricultural Department of the State, the details being worked out by that Department. [To be moved by Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty.]

4. That the Conference think it very essential that immediate arrangements should be made for starting an Agricultural School at Bangalore to train sons of raiyats in improved methods of agriculture. [To be moved by the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee.]

5. That the Conference think it necessary that the Mysore Normal School Farm should be so strengthened as to be able to take annually at least a dozen sons of raiyats for being trained in practical work till the Agricultural School is established at Bangalore. [To be moved by Mr. Badami Krishna Rao.]

6. That the Conference approve of the Agricultural Committee's Resolution to depute some suitable young men already in the Government service selected by the

Committee, drawing a pay of not exceeding Rs. 50 at present, to the Tata's Silk Farm, for being trained for a period of a year or two and if necessary, to parts of British India also, for a period, with a view to their being eventually employed as managers of silk demonstration farms in the interior of the State. [To be moved by Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty.]

7. That the Conference approve of the Resolution of the Agricultural Committee recommending the publication of a quarterly Magazine dealing with the subjects on which the Conference deliberates, to be issued in English and Kannada, from the 1st July 1912. [To be moved by Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar.]

VI. Consideration of the following propositions and subjects submitted by the Committee for Industries and Commerce:—

1. That the Conference do approve of the following Resolution of the Special Committee on the proposed "Bank of Mysore":—

"That a Central State-aided Bank, to be known as the "Bank of Mysore," be established in the State on the lines indicated in the Note placed before the Conference and that Government be requested to grant the concessions therein recommended."

N.B.—The Note referred to is being separately printed and circulated.

2. That Government be pleased to make available a fund aggregating Rupees ten lakhs for the operations of the Industries and Commerce Committee for the next five years, to be utilised in investing in business enterprises, or granting subsidies or other help to persons who show self-sacrifice and enterprise in the promotion of manufactures, trade and commerce of the country.

3. That a Journal be started under the name of "Mysore Economic Conference Quarterly" in order to popularise the work and objects of the Conference and to diffuse information pertaining to Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce.

4. The Scheme of Technical Education in Mysore, as per draft Report circulated to all the members of the Conference.

5. Old industries which may be revived, existing industries which may be improved and new industries that may be introduced in each district.

(The Deputy Commissioners and members from the districts will be requested to furnish statements of these accompanied by their suggestions to the Conference.)

6. Nature of the facilities needed by the people of the districts from Government and the Central Committees for development of industries and trade.

(What funds District Committees will be able to collect locally and what they may want from Government for this purpose.)

7. Need of further Railway Transport facilities for export trade.

8. Steps necessary for co-ordinating the work of the Conference, Central and District Committees, Associates, and the various Government Departments and public bodies interested in the economic development of the State.

By Order,

BANGALORE,
15th May 1912.

K. SUBBA RAU,
Provisional Secretary.

N.B.—A Supplementary Agenda of propositions received from the members and the Presidents of District Committees will issue separately.

ENCLOSURE A.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, FOR 1911-12.

Constitution of the Committee.—At the first session of the Conference in June 1911, five members of the Conference were appointed members of the Education Committee and it was decided that the Chairman of the Committee should recommend for the approval of the President of the Conference the names of four others to join the Committee. In accordance with such recommendation Messrs. E. P. Metcalfe and C. R. Reddy (Professors) and Mr. Mir Humza Husain (District Judge of Shimoga) and Mr. S. Rangacharlu (Retired Deputy Inspector of Schools) were appointed. Mr. C. Krishna Rau, Head Master of the Bangalore High School, was appointed Secretary.

Meetings and Attendance.—The first meeting of the Committee was held within a week of its final formation. Five other meetings were held in September and November 1911 and in March and April 1912. The sad and sudden death of Mr. Weir who was ill at the time the first meeting was held deprived the Committee of the valuable assistance of one of its most useful members. Other members took keen interest in the work of the Committee and the attendance at meetings was always good, the minimum number of members present at any of the meetings being five.

Secretary's Tour and Reports.—The Education Department of Travancore and Cochin having been recently reorganised and a first grade Training College established at Trivandrum, it was thought desirable to depute the Secretary to the Committee to Cochin, Travancore and parts of the Madras Presidency with a view to enable him to acquaint himself with the organisation and working of a few Training Schools, Elementary Schools and Industrial Schools. He accordingly toured for 37 days and visited several institutions. He has submitted a detailed report (Appendix G) of all that he was able to see and has made some useful suggestions for the improvement of Primary, Industrial and Training Schools in the State.

Enquiries instituted and Results obtained.—Of the subjects assigned to the Committee for investigation, the one to which they have devoted most of their time and attention is the *Extension of Primary Education.* With a view to collect first hand information regarding elementary schools a printed form (Appendix A 16) was supplied to each Elementary School—Government, Aided and Unaided—and the Head Master or Manager of the school was required to fill it up and return it countersigned by the village headman in the case of village schools. 1,864 of these forms were returned duly filled up. These returns show that for an average attendance of 33 in a Government school, an Aided school has 19 and an Unaided school 12. They also show that for 85 pupils attending one school or another, there are 213 pupils not attending any school whatever. In regard to school buildings, they show that 937 out of 1,278 Government schools have not been provided with suitable accommodation, while similar returns from Deputy Inspectors (Appendix A 9) show that out of 1,569 Elementary Schools, 603 do not possess sufficient or satisfactory accommodation.

Information has also been collected (Appendix A 12) regarding the number of applications for schools pending disposal on the 30th June 1911. It is found that there was a demand for 265 schools, of which 194 were for Hindu boys, 13 for Hindu girls, 18 for Mahomedan boys and 40 for Panchâmas.

Information has been collected (Appendix A 11) from Amildars and Deputy Inspectors regarding the present demand for new schools. The total number of

schools recommended by 38 Amildars and two Deputy Inspectors is 504. For 443 of these schools more than 30 pupils are promised. 381 villagers are reported to be ready to provide school buildings at their own cost.

In regard to schools for backward classes, 34 Amildars recommended 66 schools and 3 Deputy Inspectors recommended 40 schools (Appendix B 2). Returns have not been received from other Amildars and Deputy Inspectors.

In regard to the desirability of providing hostel accommodation for Girls' schools, information collected from the Poona and Ahmedabad Training Colleges for women shows that there are 190 women boarders in the Poona College, and 50 women boarders in the Ahmedabad College and that these institutions have been working most successfully, one of them having had an existence of a quarter of a century.

In regard to the education of the depressed classes, valuable information as to what obtains in other parts of India has been furnished by Mr. Reddy in a note (Appendix B 1) he has prepared on the subject at the request of the Committee.

These investigations show that there is considerable scope for improvement in every branch of elementary education if energetic workers and sufficient funds where they are needed are made available.

Subjects dealt with by the Committee.—The following are the subjects dealt with by the Committee and the recommendations made in regard to each subject:—

I. Extension of Primary Education and spread of Education among the Backward Classes.—As has already been stated, the Committee devoted much of their time to a consideration of the measures which they might suggest for the extension of Primary Education in all its branches. As a preliminary step it was thought necessary that an endeavour should be made to improve existing schools. Accordingly a note on village Elementary Schools was published laying stress on the directions in which teachers and villagers could make an effort to improve the attendance in existing Elementary Schools. From the recommendations received from Amildars and Inspecting Officers (Appendix A 5) it was found that there were at least a thousand villages which would sooner or later require a school. A scheme has, therefore, been prepared for the establishment of a thousand new schools and for the improvement of 500 existing schools.

For the education of women and of the backward classes,* the Committee felt that greater facilities were needed than it had been found possible to provide heretofore.

After considerable discussion, the Committee were able to formulate their views which are embodied in their recommendations.

The Committee feel that no system of education can be efficient that does not take into account the fitness of the teacher for his work. They, therefore, feel it their duty to include among their recommendations a clause relating to the importance of making suitable arrangements for providing an adequate supply of trained teachers.

The following are, thus, the resolutions that are recommended for the consideration of the Conference in regard to the question of the Extension of Elementary Education and the spread of Education among the backward classes :—

Extension of Primary Education.—(i) That for the establishment and maintenance of a thousand new Elementary Schools and for the improvement of five hundred existing schools on the lines indicated in the note appended (Appendix A 5) provision be made for an expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs during the next five years and Rs. 2·25 lakhs a year after that period.

(ii) That out of the allotment for improving existing schools, a certain sum be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Education for the employment of additional teachers whenever necessary and a reasonable amount of discretion be vested in him.

* The term *backward classes* is taken to include such classes or castes as require special schools for some reason or other.

(iii) That model infant schools be established where there is a demand for them and suitable fees be levied to recover a portion of the cost of maintenance of such institutions.

(iv) That a Government contribution in the shape of a money grant or a gift of ready made doors, windows and roofing materials be given in all cases in which the villagers are unable to provide a building for the school.

(v) That trained men be employed as Inspecting Officers in future and that the present Inspecting officers be deputed to Training Colleges to give them an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the latest methods of Primary Education.

(vi) That, as far as possible, trained teachers be appointed as Headmasters of Elementary Schools and where the pay of the Headmaster does not differ from that of the Assistant master, the Headmaster be given an additional allowance.

(vii) That satisfactory arrangements be made for increasing the supply of trained teachers by improving the existing Normal Schools and establishing additional Normal Schools where necessary on the lines indicated in the note appended (Appendix A 6).

Encouragement of Female Education.—(i) That to help the advancement of higher education a boarding house be attached to the Maharani's College and placed completely under the superintendence and management of ladies.

(ii) That one or two boarding schools of the middle school standard be established in other places. Day scholars may be admitted to these schools; but the school building, the boarding house, and the Superintendent's quarters should all be in the same compound, the school and the boarding house being under the exclusive superintendence of ladies.

(iii) That special encouragement be given to those students that undertake to become teachers.

(iv) That Home Education Classes for women be encouraged by the offer of grant-in-aid under the grant-in-aid rules.

(v) That all Middle Schools for girls and Home Education Classes be placed under the control of an Inspectress of Schools.

(vi) That all Middle Schools for girls be staffed as far as possible with women teachers.

Spread of Education among the Backward Classes.—(i) That all buildings for Schools of this class be provided at Government cost.

(ii) That all class-books, slates, pencils and other writing materials be provided by the Department and preserved in the School.

(iii) That an experimental boarding school be established in Bangalore or Mysore on the lines indicated in the note appended (Appendix B 3).

(iv) That admission to the Boarding School be restricted to pupils who have passed the III Vernacular Standard.

(v) That Primary classes for day scholars be attached to the Boarding School and that pupils of those classes be admitted as boarders on their passing the III standard.

(vi) That the Boarding School be open to all Panchama pupils of the State that have passed the III Standard.

(vii) That provision be made in the Boarding School for industrial as well as general education.

(viii) That a certain number of monthly scholarships of the value of Rs. 2 be given to pupils in the Lower Primary Classes of ordinary day schools.

(ix) That special encouragement be shown by Government to persons of backward classes seeking employment under Government according to their qualifications.

(x) That, as it is reported that there are 30 places for which villagers are prepared to provide school buildings, schools may be opened in these places at once and that schools for 70 more villages which are prepared to receive them may be provided as soon as possible as included in the five years' programme.

II. The Practicability of introducing Compulsory Education.—This question was discussed at every meeting of the Committee. While some held that there could be little harm in introducing it experimentally in a few towns, others questioned the fairness of favouring one locality more than another. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a bill. The draft bill was considered at the last meeting in all its details. It was finally resolved that the following recommendation should be submitted to the Conference :—

'That a Regulation for the introduction of Compulsory Education be passed on the lines of the bill appended' (Appendix C 1).

III. The enlistment of Private Agency and Funds for Educational Work.—The best mode of enlisting private agency was considered to be the provision of adequate grants in aid of private schools. Accordingly it was thought that the Committee should undertake the work of revising the Grant-in-aid Rules. A draft Code has been accordingly prepared and is in circulation.

With regard to funds for educational work, the desirability of recommending the imposition of a fresh tax was carefully considered. A special educational cess, an income tax and raising the local cess were suggested. It was finally resolved that the following recommendation should be made :—

(i) That additional taxes be levied in the manner that appears most suitable to Government and the funds so derived be devoted solely to the expansion of Primary and Industrial Education.

IV. The Establishment of a local University.—It was generally felt that the time had not yet come for the establishment of a University of the type that should satisfy all critics. Some feared that it might be difficult to secure recognition for the local Degree outside the State. Some were, however, of opinion that as a step towards the realisation of the idea of having a University of our own, College hostels and libraries should be improved and provision should be made for Honours Courses. It was finally resolved that the following recommendations should be made :—

(i) That as the area under the control of the Madras University is very large, and as the educational interests would be better advanced by such a step, a local University on the model of modern teaching and residential Universities may be established as soon as funds and facilities can be made available, steps being taken meanwhile to improve College hostels and libraries and to provide for Honours Courses.

(ii) That a system of issuing Diplomas in the two Colleges on the plan of the notes appended (Appendix D) be brought into force at once.

(The latter part of the resolution was adopted by a majority of the Committee.)

V. Reducing the number of holidays in the State.—Some of the members were of opinion that partial holidays and morning offices on Newmoon and some other days were inconvenient. It was resolved that the following recommendations should be made :—

(i) That, for all Public Offices and Educational institutions, the following full holidays be omitted :—

(1) Pongal (2nd day). (3) Holi.

(2) Installation Day. (4) Empire Day.

(ii) That Sivaratri, Sriramanavami and Good Friday and the Birthday of Muhammad be partial holidays.

(iii) That partial holidays be treated as half holidays in educational institutions.

(iv) That Newmoon days be made full working days.

(v) That for High Schools the Xmas holidays be extended to two weeks.

(vi) That the Moharram holidays be reduced to the 7th, 8th, and 9th (partial) and 10th (general) days.

The question whether the recess of Civil Courts should be abolished was not considered by the Committee, as it was a question mainly to be determined by the opinions of the Courts, practising lawyers, and the litigant public.

VI. Extending the System of State Life Insurance to the General Public.—At the request of the Committee, the Secretary of the Insurance Committee collected the opinions of the members of that Committee and sent them up with his own views on the subject. The subject was fully discussed in the Committee. The only objection that was brought forward against making the benefits available to the general public was that there were private companies in sufficient number and that there was little need for Government to enter into competition with such Companies. It was, however, finally resolved that the following recommendations should be made:—

'That the benefits of State Life Insurance be extended to the general public on the lines indicated in the notes(Appendix E 1, E 3) by the Secretary to the Insurance Committee and the Chairman of the Education Committee, the minimum premium payable being fixed at eight annas and the maximum at Rs. 25.'

VII. Technical Education.—Knowing that two Committees had been appointed by Government to report on kindred subjects, the Committee felt it their duty to avail themselves of the opinions of those Committees. The subject will be taken up for discussion as soon as those reports in their final form are made available.

In conclusion, the Chairman and members of the Committee beg to express their sense of the valuable work done by the Secretary throughout the period. His ripe experience and indefatigable energy have enabled the Committee to arrive at what they venture to regard as eminently practical recommendations in regard to some of the questions entrusted to them for consideration and solution by this Conference.

BANGALORE,
30th April 1912.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Chairman.

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(iii) That partial holidays be treated as half holidays in educational institutions.

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(v) That for High Schools the Xmas holidays be extended to two weeks.

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BANGALORE,
30th April 1912.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Chairman.

ENCLOSURE B.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE FOR 1911-12.

GENTLEMEN,

Introductory.—In September last, a report was furnished to you on the work done by the Committee from the date of its formation till 30th September 1911. Since then, in accordance with Resolution 15 of the Dasara Session of the Conference, the proceedings of the monthly meetings of the Committee have been from time to time issued to all the members of the Conference. Therefore, there is no need for me to narrate in detail the various subjects dealt with by the Committee. However, I shall invite your attention now only to a few of the more salient points in the work of the year taken as a whole.

2. **Changes in the personnel.**—In the end of February 1912, Rajasabha Bhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur, on retirement from the office of First Councillor, ceased to be the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee and by the end of March, I was appointed Chairman of the Committee with retrospective effect from 19th February 1912. Mr. Puttanna Chetty has won the affection and esteem of all the members of the Committee by his deep and abiding interest in the Committee's work and by his uniform courtesy and kindness, and we are glad that the Government nominated him as an extra member of the Agricultural Committee and as a member of the Conference.

3. **Number of meetings held.**—Owing to the Dasara Session of the Conference held at the end of September and early part of October 1911 and to the Session of the Representative Assembly in October last, the Committee did not meet in October. On account of the Coronation festivities at Delhi, there was no meeting of the Committee in December last. During the other months, the Committee have met regularly once a month. Thus, between July 1911 and April 1912, the Committee held eight monthly meetings and had a quorum at all their meetings. The following members are entitled to our thanks for having been present at all the meetings of the Committee :—

1. Mr. Badami Krishna Rao.
2. ,, M. A. Narayana Iyengar, B.A., B.L.
3. Rajasabha Bhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur.
4. Mr. K. H. Ramayya, B.A.
5. Rajakarya Pravina Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., R.B.
6. Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.
7. ,, D. Venkataramayya, B.A.

4. **Subjects taken up by the Committee.**—Of the ten subjects allotted to the Committee by the Conference, the Committee were engaged during the year in considering or calling for and collecting information on the following six subjects :—

(1) The indebtedness of the Mysore raiyat and his general economic condition.

(2) The encouragement of cotton and mulberry cultivation and of other industrial crops.

(3) Extending the cultivation of sugar-cane.

(4) Supply of fuel, fodder, manure, etc. in different parts of the State and the means of improving the same.

(5) Extension of Co-operative Societies.

(6) Study of fresh sources of revenue to meet useful expenditure.

The Committee in taking up the question of mulberry cultivation have also taken up the allied question of improving sericulture which is a very important industry of the State and which needs a great deal of systematic effort to improve

The work done under each of the above heads and other allied subjects is summarised in this report.

The Committee were obliged for want of time to postpone the consideration of the following four subjects during the year:—

(1) The co-ordination of the several Government Departments and officials connected with agriculture, fruit-culture and horticulture.

(2) Maintenance of irrigation tanks and channels by the people.

(3) Village and town sanitation, water-supply and drainage.

(4) Constitution and working of Municipal and District Boards.

5. According to the Government Order of 19th May 1911, as modified by the Order of 21st July 1911, the main functions of the Committee are (*a*) to collect information on every question considered by the Committee in regard to its importance to the Province and to prepare a note or monograph embodying the same, (*b*) to compare conditions in Mysore with those in other countries or localities, (*c*) to issue monographs to the public and the press to stimulate public discussion, (*d*) to consult expert opinion both within and outside the State and (*e*) to make information available to the Government and the public in an easily assimilable form.

With a view to achieve the above, the Committee in the year have made a beginning in the collection of standard works on agriculture, are getting agricultural journals and reports from various parts of India and foreign countries, are strengthening the hands of the District Agricultural Associations and issuing bulletins and leaflets.

In regard to the encouragement of special crops such as mulberry, of fruit-culture or of horticulture, the Committee deemed it advisable to offer scholarships to deserving sons of raiyats. In the case of sericulture, in view to the magnitude of the industry, the vast scope for improvement and the large sums spent by the Governments of Kahsmir and Bengal in helping the industry, the Committee thought it absolutely essential to employ a small staff to teach the raiyats improved methods by actually working in their midst. Therefore, any semblance of executive action on the part of the Committee is due to the intricacies of the subject. In some directions it is not possible to make suggestions for permanent improvements without making actual experiments, and the arrangements made by the Committee, being purely of a tentative character, have to be regarded as necessitated for the collection of information of permanent value.

6. **District Agricultural Associations.**—The Committee have given grants of Rs. 250, 70, 250, 107 and 225 to the Agricultural Associations in the districts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur, respectively. The amount of grant to each Association is generally as much as the Association collects by means of subscriptions in a year, not exceeding a maximum of Rs. 250. The Chitaldrug District Agricultural Association has a reserve fund of Rs. 3,000 and does not require any grant from the Committee. The Committee are glad that there are Agricultural Associations in the six Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug and they trust that the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Shimoga will form similar Associations in their districts and put them in working order. The Committee attach great importance to the formation of Agricultural Associations in all the District Headquarters as an effective means of creating and sustaining a lively interest in agricultural improvements.

7. **Sericulture.**—The Committee are conscious that the silk industry holds a prominent place in the Mysore State, that the Mysore silk has been pronounced the best silk in all India by experts in Paris and London and that there is considerable scope for improving the industry. The Committee have authorized the Secretary to circulate to the members of the Conference copies of a pamphlet issued by Col. Booth Tucker on the subject and of Notes Nos. I and II prepared by the Secretary to the Committee. The Committee have taken up the question of introducing gradually improvements in sericulture, and the following are the methods adopted:—

(*a*) **Training of students.**—Fourteen scholarships of Rs. 8 each per month were allotted during the year for training sons of raiyats in sericulture in the Tata's Silk Farm at Bangalore. Twelve students joined the Farm, and one of them has

gone back after a stay of three months and another after a stay of one month. The remaining ten candidates belong to the following districts:—

Bangalore	4
Kolar	2
Tumkur	1
Mysore	3
Total	10

Mr. Jackson, the Superintendent of the Tata's Farm, reports that all these ten students are doing good work. The experiment has been started on a good basis and is likely to prove beneficial if continued for a number of years. The progress of the students is watched on behalf of the Committee by the Secretary who visits the Farm once a week and examines the registers and makes personal enquiries of the progress of the students. The full course for the students covers a period of one year and embraces the following branches :—(1) Cultivation of mulberry, (2) rearing silkworms, (3) reeling the silk and (4) weaving the silk into cloth. On an average, each student has to devote three months for acquiring a good knowledge of the details of each branch of work. The students are all drawn from the raiyat population, possess lands of their own and have been selected by the District Committees. It is under consideration to select one or two of the best among them and to send them on scholarship to institutions outside Mysore for further course of study, if possible.

(*b*) The Committee are also considering the question of opening Demonstration Farms for sericulture in large taluk centres in the silk-growing districts under the charge of our own men trained for the work.

(*c*) **Sericultural Inspectors.**—The Committee appointed one Sericultural Inspector on Rs. 30 a month in the month of September for work in the districts. On requisition from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, another Sericultural Inspector was appointed on probation in the month of February. Both these men received their training under Mr. Odzu in the Tata's Farm. The Committee have decided to employ both the men in the silk-growing areas in the work of practical demonstration. Each of the Inspectors will stay in a place for not less than 45 days, build a model rearing house at a small cost and work in the midst of the people for a season, demonstrating to the raiyats the various processes, from the selection of eggs to the rearing of silk.

(*d*) The Committee have resolved to utilise the services of the European Superintendent of the Tata's Farm for holding magic lantern demonstrations in the interior, by paying him travelling allowances from the Committee's funds.

8. **Horticulture.**—The Committee have been anxious to devise some effective method of giving a course of training in agriculture to sons of raiyats. They have not been able yet to arrange for the admission of such students either into the Hebbal Farm or any of the experimental or demonstration farms in British India on the frontiers of the State. But with the kind help of Mr. Krumbiegel, the Government Botanist and Superintendent, Government Gardens, Bangalore, the Committee have started a scheme of training students in horticulture in the Lal-Bagh. During the year, 14 scholarships of Rs. 12 each, a month, were granted. Twelve students were admitted, of whom two have gone back. Two have yet to join. These 12 students belong to the following districts :—

Bangalore	1
Kolar	3
Tumkur	2
Mysore	2
Kadur	3
Chitaldrug	1
Total	12

The training as laid down by Mr. Krumbiegel aims at imparting a thorough knowledge of the practical operations connected with plant-cultivation and giving elementary lessons on the scientific principles (physiological and chemical) underlying and directly affecting these operations. The students have to do all

manual work under practical guidance and are given lectures and demonstrations both by the Curator and Mr. Krumbiegel.

The object of a 12 months' course is to impart such broad knowledge as is applicable to garden and field alike, but if the more enlightened students could be retained for a second, and better a third year's course, these might become really useful in spreading practical knowledge and help to develop horticulture, planting industries and higher grade agriculture.

The progress of the students in the Lal-Bagh is supervised every week by the Committee's Secretary. At the request of the Mysore District Committee, three scholarships of Rs. 8 each, per month, were granted for a year for training three students in the Mysore Normal School Farm. But the Inspector-General of Education states that it is not at present possible to admit such students in the Farm, as the Farm has already the maximum number of students that could be admitted.

9. **Special fertilizers.**—There is acute difference of opinion in regard to the advisability of using special fertilizers. The Committee keep an open mind on the subject and are co-operating with the District Committees whenever the District Committees or leading raiyats apply to them for help in the matter. The Committee's monthly proceedings contain fully the *pros* and *cons* of the subject.

10. **Indebtedness of the Mysore raiyat and his general economic condition.**—The Sub-Committee appointed to consider this subject, referred to in the report furnished to the Conference in September last, have framed the general outline of the enquiry, which has been approved by the Committee and which is printed in the proceedings of the 6th monthly meeting of the Committee. The Sub-Committee were asked to collect statistics in one or two villages under the various headings. But as the Sub-Committee reported that they had no time to undertake this work, the Committee recommend to the Conference the appointment of a full-time officer for the work for one year, and a proposition will be placed before you.

11. **Fresh sources of revenue.**—In the September report it was stated that the Committee had made arrangements to get statements of assessed waste lands available for cultivation in all the districts in convenient and large blocks with particulars regarding water-supply, nature of soil and the kind of crops for which the land is suited. The statements containing the above particulars have been received in a complete form from the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug. A brief abstract of the statements in tabular form is appended to this report. The statements are interesting in showing what large scope there is for extension of cultivation and for the introduction of improved methods of agriculture. The Committee intend to thoroughly thresh out the subject before putting forward any definite schemes. The Committee's endeavour at present is to find out how best an appreciable portion of these lands now lying waste could be brought under the plough.

The proposition put before the Dasara Session of the Conference about the creation of large self-contained farms was referred back to the Committee for further elaboration of details, and it has been referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of Rajakarya Prasaktha Mr. D. Shama Rao, R.B., Mr. D. Venkataramayya, Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao and Rajasabha Bhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur.

12. **Co-operative societies.**—The Committee attach a great deal of importance to the steady growth of the Co-operative movement among the people as a powerful factor for the amelioration of the condition of the raiyats and have resolved (1) to meet from the Committee's funds the charges for preparing and publishing bulletins on the Co-operative movement, (2) to appoint for one year a suitable person on Rs. 60 a month, to deliver lectures in English and Kannada on the Co-operative movement, and (3) to grant a sum of Rs. 500 during the year 1912-13 to meet the cost of the Provincial as well as the District Co-operative Conferences.

13. **Growth of nurseries in State Forests.**—A beginning has been made in the direction of starting nurseries in State Forests for the supply of seedlings to raiyats with the co-operation of the Conservator of Forests and the Government Botanist. The Conservator of Forests has made a beginning by growing Algerian Oats for the supply of seedlings to raiyats.

14. **Free distribution of seeds and plants to raiyats.**—The Committee have arranged, with the co-operation of Mr. Krumbiegel, to distribute seeds and plants free to some of the raiyats in the District and Taluk Headquarters on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja this year.

15. **Agricultural Library.**—The Committee have made a beginning in the formation of an Agricultural Library. The proceedings of the fifth monthly meeting of the Committee contain a list of books purchased and also a list of the journals subscribed for. A Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, Dr. Coleman and Mr. D. Venkataramayya is considering the subject and on the receipt of the final recommendation of the Sub-Committee, further purchase of books will be made.

16. **Translation of the proceedings of the monthly meetings.**—In response to the wishes of some of the District Committees, the President, with the concurrence of the three Chairmen, authorised the Committees in the month of February 1912 to have the proceedings of the monthly meetings translated into Kannada and to distribute them to the members of the District Committees for their information. The proceedings of the first four monthly meetings of the Committee have been translated and issued to the members. The Kanarese rendering of the subsequent monthly meetings is in the press and will shortly be issued.

17. (*a*) **Issue of pamphlets, etc.**—The Committee are issuing from time to time leaflets and pamphlets in English and Kannada. Those issued till now are noted below:—

(1) Extracts from the Punjab Agricultural Department Report, in Kannada.
(2) Pamphlet on sericulture by Col. Booth Tucker, in English and Kannada.
(3) Notes on sericulture by the Secretary in English and Kannada.
(4) Dr. Lehmann's Note on Sugar Industry in Kannada.
(5) Notes on Dairy Farm in Kannada.
(6) Disease among silkworms in Mysore, by Mr. Jackson, in English and Kannada.
(7) Seeds and Plants available in the Lal Bagh, by Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, in Kannada.
(8) Translation of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s letter on special fertilizers.
(9) Note on Sericulture by Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao in English.

(*b*) **Stimulating public interest.**—With a view to disseminate information on matters relating to agriculture and the Co-operative movement, the Committee have resolved to utilise the services of capable non-official gentlemen and to pay them batta and travelling allowance whenever necessary.

18. **Improved method of jaggery manufacture.**—Resolution 7 of the last Conference requesting the Agricultural Committee to prepare a scheme with full particulars and place the same with a detailed report before the present meeting of the Conference, was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, N. Krishna Iyengar and Badami Krishna Rao and the Sub-Committee are considering the subject. The Committee hope that the scheme will be ripe for consideration before the next meeting of the Conference. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Shimoga have sent up proposals for experiments on improved lines being made in their districts and the subject is under the consideration of the Sub-Committee referred to above.

19. **Oil engine and pump for demonstration purposes.**—In accordance with Resolution 6 of the last Conference, the Committee applied to Government for the grant of Rs. 5,000 for purchasing a good portable oil engine and a pump to be sent to different parts of the State, in the month of October 1911 and the Government sanctioned the grant in the month of February 1912. The subject has been referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, G. H. Krumbiegel and K. H. Ramayya. The Sub-Committee are negotiating with expert firms on the subject and hope to be able to complete the purchase early and to start work in this direction.

20. **Grants to the Chitaldrug District.**—A sum of Rs. 50 for demonstration of a costly French plough from Dharwar and Rs. 25 for money prizes for growing varieties of cotton, were granted to this district.

21. **Demonstration farms in the districts.**—In response to a letter from the Government calling for the opinion of the Committee on the advisability of opening an agricultural demonstration farm at each District Headquarters, the Committee expressed as their opinion that the establishment of a demonstration farm

managed by experienced and trained Agricultural Inspectors under proper supervision is very essential and is a matter of primary importance. On this subject a proposition will be placed before you.

22. **Work of the District Committees.**—The District Committees in all the districts were formed by October 1911. They started work almost immediately. They have all been devoting their attention to agricultural subjects. Their functions lie mainly in two directions, *viz.*, (1) responding to the calls of the Central Committees and of furnishing the information required by them and (2) taking the initiative in regard to local requirements and making suggestions and recommendations.

The District Committees of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug have selected their 'Associates.'

The Bangalore District Committee are collecting statistics regarding the cost of buildings, machinery, etc., for working a sugar or jaggery factory on a commercial basis.

The Kolar District Committee are anxious to place on a sound basis the demonstration farm at Kolar and start a jaggery factory in the district and to encourage sericulture.

The Tumkur District Committee are supplying 400 copies of the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette* to the members of the Agricultural and Industrial Association and are making selections of private lands for experimental purposes.

The Mysore District Committee are interesting themselves in encouraging sericulture and in introducing the manufacture of Eri Silk.

The Shimoga District Committee are earnest in introducing sericulture in parts of the district.

The Kadur District Committee have taken up for investigation the encouragement of cotton cultivation, the more extended growth of other industrial crops like turmeric, ginger, pepper, cutchora, and the banana flour industry, the growth of fruit trees such as pears, plums, oranges, etc., and the exploitation of the Jagger valley with a view to extend sugar-cane cultivation.

The Chitaldrug District Committee are collecting statistics regarding the number of sugar-cane mills in each taluk, the number of raiyats who have such mills and the number of raiyats willing to buy improved mills on the hire-purchase system, and also held a demonstration on a small scale in jaggery making. The Committee want an Agricultural Chemist to go round the taluks and supply information about the areas suited for extending sugar-cane cultivation and also an Agricultural Inspector for the district and are preparing a bulletin on cotton cultivation. The Committee also applied for special varieties of potato seeds which were obtained from Mr. Krumbiegel.

23. Before the Birthday Conference of 1913 meets, I hope it would be possible for each of the District Committees to furnish the Central Committees with a full report of work done during the year. All the District Committees, so far as I could see, have taken up the subject of agricultural improvements in a spirit of earnestness. Their hands have to be strengthened by the sanction of a small establishment for routine work and by some fixed annual grant for each District Committee for contingent expenditure and for starting small experiments.

24. **Expenditure during the year.**—During the year a sum of Rs. 30,000 was allotted to the Committee, of which Rs. 21,000 were budgetted for expenses originally. Subsequently, the Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of an oil engine and a pump as recommended by the Conference during the last Dasara Session and Rs. 500 towards the expenses of the first Co-operative Conference. Thus, the total budget allotment for the year 1911-12 may be regarded as Rs. 26,500 of which, a sum of Rs. 21,800 is likely to be spent during the year as shown in Appendix A. This expenditure may be roughly classified under the following five main headings:—

		Rs.
(1)	Committee's establishment, travelling allowances of the members of the Committee and the staff about	6,000
(2)	For the purchase of an oil engine and a pump	5,000

	Rs.
(3) For collecting and disseminating information and helping the raiyats (grants to Agricultural Associations and Co-operative Conference, scholarships to sons of raiyats, distribution of seeds and implements, assistance to raiyats in sericulture, purchase of books and journals or bulletins and translations)	6,800
(4) For the general expenses of the Conference (which include also the travelling allowances to the members of the Conference and the District Committees and other incidental charges)	2,000
(5) For furniture, printing charges, stationery, etc	2,000
	21,800

It will be seen from the above that the Committee have been very careful in incurring expenditure and regret that, owing to the long time taken in the settlement of preliminaries, they were not able to utilise the allotment in full.

25. **Budget estimate for the year 1912-13.**—Appendix B shows the amount applied for, for the expenses of the next year. A sum of Rs. 37,600 is required. Apportioning the expenditure on the above lines, this amount may be analysed as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Committee's establishment, travelling allowances of the members of the Committee and the staff	9,000
(2) Work of collecting and spreading information and helping raiyats ...	16,700
(3) For experiments and demonstrations	5,000
(4) Contribution to the general expenses of the Conference	5,000
(5) Furniture, printing charges, stationery, etc. ...	1,900
Total	37,600

The Committee is composed of three official and 7 non-official gentlemen of varied experience, thoroughly conversant with the needs of the country, and the members have to devote a great deal of their time and attention to the affairs of the Committee. It is therefore hoped that the members of the Conference will not grudge to give them a free hand and to sanction the necessary funds for the work of the Committee during the next year.

26. **Associates.**—All the districts except Kadur and Hassan have recommended names for nomination, and as soon as the lists are received from the above two districts, the Associates to the Agricultural Committee will be announced

27. **Concluding remarks.**—During the year necessarily much time was taken up in the settlement of preliminaries, but the Committee have chalked out a course of work and feel that, in matters agricultural, progress must be slow and gradual. So far, the underlying principle of the Conference of associating prominent officers of Government with some of the leading citizens of the State continuously for purposes of deliberation, with a view to experiments being inaugurated and recommendations made, has been much appreciated, and in the case of both the Central Committees and the District Committees, sufficient interest has been roused and sustained. The Committee trust that in the course of 4 or 5 years they will be able to show some tangible results when they are able to place most of their schemes on a workable basis and when the results of the steps adopted by them begin to bear fruit. Much of the credit for conducting the year's work as Chairman is due to Rajasabha Bhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur, who was Chairman of the Committee, and both Mr. Puttanna Chetty and myself wish to place on record our appreciation of the hearty co-operation we have received from most of the members of the Committee. The Committee beg to assure you that the year was one of strenuous work, the preparation of the agenda of the monthly meetings, the subsequent drafting of the proceedings, their circulation and printing, the action to be taken on the different Resolutions, the correspondence with the District Committees and outside agencies, the reading up of the agricultural literature and selection of passages for translation, the collection of data for working up schemes and other routine matters kept the Committee's staff and the Chairman and some of the members always at work.

BANGALORE.
26-4-12.

D. DEVARAJ URS,
Chairman, Agricultural Committee.

A.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE DURING 1911-12.

	Allotment for the year 1911-12	Expenditure up to end of March 1912	Probable expenditure from April up to end of June	Total expenditure up to end of June 1912	Balance available at the end of June 1912	Remarks
I. Establishment.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(i) Pay and allowances of Secretary.	3,600	2,060	900	2,960	640	As the Secretary drew pay as Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner till September 1911, there was a saving of Rs. 640, of which Rs. 500 are proposed to be utilised for payment of honoraria for translation work.
(ii) Clerical and menial establishment—						
Clerical—						
1 clerk (50) ...	900					
1 clerk (25) ...						
Menial—		908	360	1,268	172	Saving is due to the establishment of the office being entertained at different periods.
1 Attender (10) ...	540					
5 Peons (7) ...						
(iii) Temporary establishment (2 Sericultural Inspectors).	1,500	270	180	450	1,050	
	6,540	3,238	1,440	4,678	1,862	
II. Travelling Allowances.						
(i) Members ...	1,500	440	660	1,100	400	
(ii) Officers ...	700	297	250	547	153	
(iii) Establishment ...	350	299	400	699	−349	The excess expenditure under this head is to be met by re-appropriation of Rs. 500 from temporary establishment.
	2,550	1,036	1,310	2,346	204	
III. Contingencies.						
(i) Purchase of books and journals.	1,000	337	253	590	410	
(ii) Furniture ...	300	300	500	800	−500	The excess expenditure under this head is to be met by re-appropriation of Rs. 500 from temporary establishment.
(iii) Printing charges ...	500	53	447	500	...	
(iv) Office expenses ...	275	200	75	275	...	
(v) Stationery ...	300	292	8	300	...	
(vi) Purchase of Typewriter	400	360	.....	360	40	
(vii) Payment of honoraria for translation work.	...	...	500	500	−500	The expenditure under this head is to be met by re-appropriation of Rs. 500 from the savings in the Secretary's pay.
	2,775	1,542	1,783	3,325	−550	
IV. Supplies and Services.						
(i) Experiments ...	2,000	155	445	600	1,400	
(ii) Payment for expert opinion.	1,000	...	.....	...	1,000	
(iii) Seeds and implements	2,000	200	1,000	1,200	800	
(iv) Scholarships for sons of raiyats to be trained in agricultural stations and horticultural gardens in and outside the State and in sericulture, etc.	1,800	519	919	1,438	362	

A.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE DURING 1911-12—*concld.*

	Allotment for the year 1911-12	Expenditure up to end of March 1912	Probable expenditure from April up to end of June	Total expenditure up to end of June 1912	Balance available at the end of June 1912	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(v) Grants to Agricultural Associations and contribution to the Co-operative Conference.	2,500	1,295	107	1,402	1,098	
	9,300	2,169	2,471	4,640	4,660	
Purchase of an oil engine and a pump.	5,000	...	5,000	5,000	...	A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned from the surplus for purchase of an oil engine and a pump for demonstration.
Contribution for the general expenses of the Conference.	450	729	1,164	1,893	−1,443	This represents a third portion of the expenditure to be incurred during the current official year and includes the monthly recurring charges of house rent, etc., the expenses connected with the next May Conference like refreshment charges, and the probable amount of travelling allowance that may have to be borne by the Committee on account of the members of the Conference and of the District Committees.
Grand Total ...	26,615	8,714	13,168	21,882	4,733	
Add or deduct for rounding	−115	...	...	...	−115	
	26,500	8,714	13,168	21,882	4,618	

B.—BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1912-13.

Items	Allotment for 1911-12	Estimate for 1912-13	Remarks
I. Establishment.			
(i) Pay and allowances of the Secretary (350).	3,600	4,200	The increase is due to the Secretary's increment of Rs. 50 falling due on 18th June 1912.
(ii) Clerical establishment— 1 clerk (60), 1 clerk (40) and 1 clerk (30).	900	1,560	The present scale of establishment is 1 clerk on Rs. 50 and 1 clerk on Rs. 25. It is proposed to give them small increments of Rs. 10 and 5, respectively, and to entertain an additional hand on Rs. 40 as the want of a 3rd hand is greatly felt on account of the increasing work of the Committee.
Menial Establishment.			
1 Attender (10), 5 peons (7)	540	540	.....
(iii) Temporary establishment— 2 Sericultural Inspectors, 1 (35), 1 (30), Lecturer on co-operative movement, 1 (60).	1,500	1,500	The services of the two Sericultural Inspectors are necessary for the next year also and an increase of Rs. 5 is proposed to the senior man. It was resolved by the Committee to have a lecturer on co-operative movement as a tentative measure for 1 year on Rs. 60 a month specially to explain the advantages of the movement to agriculturists.
Total ...	6,540	7,800	
II. Travelling Allowances.			
(i) Members of the Agricultural Committee.	1,500	1,500	.....
(ii) Officers	700	700	.....
(iii) Establishment... ...	350	1,200	The increased provision is made to meet the travelling allowances of Sericultural Inspectors and the lecturer on the co-operative movement who are required to be constantly touring about and also to meet the travelling allowances of the regular office staff.
Total ...	2,550	3,400	
III. Contingencies.			
(i) Books and journals ...	1,000	1,000	.....
(ii) Furniture	300	300	.....
(iii) Printing charges ...	500	1,500	There is a great deal of printing work, like printing bulletins, leaflets, monthly proceedings of the Committee, etc.
(iv) Preparation of bulletins, etc.	...	1,000	The Committee have resolved to issue a large number of bulletins, leaflets, in English and Kannada, on agriculture, sericulture, co-operative movement, etc.
(v) Office expenses ...	275	600	The increase under this head is about Rs. 325 and is necessary to meet tour charges and other sundry expenses of the office for the whole year.

B.—BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1912-13—*concld.*

Items	Allotment for 1911-12	Estimate for 1912-13	Remarks
(vi) Honoraria for translation ...	...	1,000	.....
(vii) Stationery	300	500	The increased provision under this head is due to increase of work.
(viii) Purchase of Typewriter ...	400	...	.....
Total ...	2,775	5,900	
IV. Supplies and Services.			
(i) Experiments and demonstration.	2,000	5,000	The sum of Rs. 5,000 is provided to enable the Committee to make experiments in jaggery manufacture without going to Government for sanction.
(ii) Expert opinion ...	1,000	1,000	.....
(iii) Seeds and Implements ...	2,000	2,000	.....
(iv) Scholarships for training sons of raiyats in agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, etc.	1,800	5,500	There are now a dozen students in the Lal-Bagh. These will have to be retained for another year. During the next year 12 students may have to be admitted to the Lal-Bagh or Hebbal Farm. In the Tata's Farm about 12 students will have to be trained. The scholarship of Rs. 8 being too low, has been increased to Rs. 10.
(v) Grants to Agricultural Associations, Co-operative Conference, etc.	2,500	2,000	.....
Total ...	9,300	15,500	
V. Miscellaneous.			
Contribution towards the expenses of the general Conference.	450	5,000	This represents a third portion of the expenditure estimated to be incurred during the next year and includes the monthly recurring charges of establishment, house rent, Provisional Secretary's allowance, expenses connected with the Sessions of the Conference such as refreshment charges and the like and the travelling allowances payable to members of the Conference and of the District Committees. The travelling allowances of the District Committee members alone may come up to Rs. 8,000 and those of the Conference to Rs. 2,000.
Total ...	21,615	37,600	

Abstract statement of assessed waste lands in blocks of not less than 50 acres each contiguously available for cultivation.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Taluk	Number of blocks containing not less than 50 acres in each contiguously	Total area of the blocks in acres	What crops are they fit for?	How many of them have any facilities for irrigation?	If no irrigation facilities exist, can water be made available for men and cattle?	Is agricultural labour available?
Kankanhalli ...	7	687	Dry ...	Only in 1 block.	In all ...	In 5 blocks. In 2 blocks, labour has to be obtained from neighbouring villages.
Hoskote ...	5	267	Do ...	In none ...	In all ...	In 4, available, in 1, from neighbouring villages.
Dodballapur ...	13	1,463	Do ...	In none ...	Wells can be dug in all the blocks.	In all, from neighbouring villages.
Nelamangala ...	7	583	Do ...	Do ...	In most of them wells may be dug and kattes repaired.	Do.
Magadi ...	22	1,832	Do ...	Do ...	In 10, water may be made available; in 4, wells may be dug; and in 8, no water is available.	In 5, labour available. In others, has to be brought from outside.
Devanhalli ...	17	1,753	Do ...	Do ...	In all ...	In all.
Bangalore ...	45	3,204	Do ...	Do ...	Only by digging wells and constructing kattes.	Labour has to be got from elsewhere.
Channapatna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Anekal ...						
Closepet ...						
Total ...	116	9,789				

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Taluk	Number of blocks containing not less than 50 acres in each contiguously	Total area of the blocks in acres	What crops are they fit for?	How many of them have any facilities for irrigation?	If no irrigation facilities exist, can water be made available for men and cattle?	Is agricultural labour available?
Kolar ...	2	110	Dry crop	In both ...	In both ...	In both.
Bowringpet ...	8	645		None of them.	In four ...	In all, raiyats have to be got from outside.
Mulbagal ...	5	300		Do ...	In all, by means of wells.	In four.
Srinivaspur ...	20	1,174		Do ...	In all except one	In all except two.
Chintamani ...	9	595		Do ...	In 6 ...	In 3, raiyats are available. In the remaining 6, raiyats have to be got from neighbouring villages.
Malur ...	8	516		Only in 1 block.	In all ...	In all.
Chikballapur ..	...	...		...	.....	.....
Bagepalli ...	132	8,496		None of them.	In 56 ...	In 98, labour is available. In 8, has to be obtained from neighbouring villages.
Goribidnur ...	126	8,771		In 3 of them	In 28 ...	In 67, labour available. In 51, labour to be got from outside.
Sidlaghatta ...	10	739		Only in 1 of them.	In all of them ...	In none of them.
Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.	38	3,655		In 8 of them	In 25 of them ...	In 16 of them.
Total ...	358	25,001				

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Taluk	Number of blocks containing not less than 50 acres in each contiguously	Total area of the blocks in acres	What crops are they fit for?	How many of them have any facilities for irrigation?	If no irrigation facilities exist, can water be made available for men and cattle?	Is agricultural labour available?
Mysore ...	7	491	Dry crop	In none ...	In all, by digging wells.	To be got from outside.
Yedatore ...	3	251	Do ...	Do ...	In 2 of the blocks	Do.
Hunsur ...	120	9,013	Do ...	In 21 blocks there are tanks.	In many of them. In others, wells have to be dug.	In 24 blocks, labour to be got from outside. In others, easily available.
Gundlupet ...	1	53	Do ...	In none ...	In none ...	Labour available.
Nanjangud ...	4	353	Do ...	In none ...	In 3 of them ...	In two.
Krishnarajpete	8	540	Do ...	In none ...	In all ...	Labour available in all.
Seringapatam	17	1,462	Do ...	In none ...	In all ...	To be got from outside.
Nagamangala...	6	867	Do ...	In none ...	In all ...	In all.
Mandya ...	25	1,710	Do ...	In eight ...	In all ...	In all.
Malvalli ...	1	64	Cocoa-nut.	Available ...	Available ...	Available.
				None ...	None ...	From outside.
Chamrajnagar	1	81	Dry ...			
Heggaddevan-kote.	29	1,822	Dry ...	In none ...	In 17 of them ...	Labour available.
T.-Narsipur ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
French Rocks...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	222	16,707				

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Taluk	Number of blocks containing not less than 50 acres in each contiguously	Total area of the blocks in acres	What crop are they fit for?	How many of them have any facilities for irrigation?	If no irrigation facilities exist, can water be made available for men and cattle?	Is agricultural labour available?
Chitaldrug ...	57	4,837	Dry ...	In none ..	In all ...	In 3. In the other blocks, labour has to be brought from outside.
Hosdurga ...	141	15,885	Do ...	In none ...	In all ...	In 137. In 4 depopulated villages, to be got from outside.
Hiriyur ...	168	11,908	Do ...	13 blocks are near the high level channel, 8 near the left channel, and 2 near the right channel. In the remaining blocks, no facilities for irrigation.	In 65, not available. Available in the rest.	Available in 26.
Jagalur ...	43	1,313	Do ...	In none ...	In none ...	Available in 37 blocks. Not available in 2 blocks. To be brought from neighbouring villages in 4 blocks.
Holalkere ...	64	5,653	Do ...	Do ...	In 46 ...	In 9, available.
Davangere ...	21	2,696	Do ...	Do ...	In all but 3 ...	In all.
Molakalmuru ...	117	8,769	Do ...	In regard to all blocks, Amildar says "feasible."	.....	In 22, to be got from outside. Available in the rest.
Harihar ...	16	1,142	Do ...	In none ...	In none ...	Available only in 1 block. To be got from elsewhere in other blocks.
Challakere ...	317	58,128	Do ...	In none	In 69, not available. Available in the rest.	Available in 73 blocks.
Total ...	944	1,10,331				

GPB—150—17-5-12.

ENCLOSURE C.

Industries and Commerce Committee.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY THE COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DURING THE YEAR 1911-12.

The Committee.—Out of the five gentlemen appointed by the Conference from its own body as members of this Committee, Mr. E. W. Wetherell left India on furlough in February last and his place on the Committee has yet to be filled. Another member, Mr. J. W. Chambers, one of the four gentlemen added to the Committee from outside the Conference, left for South Africa in March last and is expected to return in July next.

The Committee met eight times during the ten months ended 30th April 1912, the December meeting having been postponed owing to the absence of the Chairman and some of the members in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. The average attendance of the members at the meetings of the Committee was about 69 per cent.

2. Four Sub-Committees, as per margin, were appointed during the period. A number of Government officers, not members of the Committee, obligingly served on the Sub-Committees, namely, Mr. B. J. Kumaraswami Naik, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore; Mr. K. Krishna Iyer, Sub-Division Officer, Davangere; Mr. C. S. Kuppusawmy Iyengar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Closepet; and Mr. G. Subbuswami Iyer, Superintendent, Industrial School, Mysore. Messrs. J. S. Chakravarti, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and E. R. Subroyer have been added to the Committee for the discussion of the scheme for a State-aided Bank.

The Books Sub-Committee,
The Channapatna Industries Sub-Committee,
The Cotton Mill Sub-Committee.
The Tiles Sub-Committee.

The work of the Sub-Committees will be referred to in the sequel.

3. *Staff.*—Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer continued as Secretary of the Committee. The services of Mr. G. Subbuswami Iyer, Superintendent, Industrial School, Mysore, were placed at the Committee's disposal from the 21st January to the 30th April for the investigation of the question of the establishment of a Tile Factory.

A Textile Assistant and a Reader have been appointed on the temporary staff since the middle of March.

4. *Reading Room and Library.*—The Committee have made all preparations for starting a Reading Room and Library.

Out of 270 books and monographs ordered at a cost of Rs. 2,300, about 220 have been received and the rest are expected to arrive very shortly. A fresh order for more books is being prepared. 16 journals are being received and 8 more have been ordered.

Including the 44 leaflets, 6 journals and 41 books of the Agricultural Committee, a fair beginning has been made towards providing a collection of books and journals for the benefit of the people who need information on agricultural, commercial or industrial topics.

As stated already, a Reader has been temporarily engaged to assist in collecting information for the preparation of leaflets, pamphlets and bulletins for dissemination of useful information.

5. *Bulletins under publication.*—Bulletins on the ten subjects given below are under preparation and some of them are expected to be ready for distribution at the ensuing Conference during the Birthday festivities at Mysore :—

(1) Notes on Channapatna Industries, including silk, tanning, toys and musical wire.

(2) Notes on Davangere Industries—Cotton and Wool.

(3) Notes on Tiptur Industries and Trade.

(4) Notes on Mysore Industries and Trade.

(5) Notes on lac and manufacture of shellac.

(6) Mysore woods suitable for match manufacture.

(7) Notes on sandalwood oil distillation.

(8) Mysore oilseeds.

(9) Paper pulp.

(10) "The Present Methods and Processes of Bark-Tanning in the State," by Mr. N. S. Tiruvenkatachari, M.A.

6. *Industrial Museum.*—A beginning has also been made towards opening an Industrial Museum and some local specimens of industrial products are being collected.

7. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of this Committee up to the end of March amounted only to Rs. 10,500. Up to the 30th June, that is, till the end of the official year 1911-12, the total expenditure may not exceed Rs. 20,000.

Although numerous enquiries were made and many offers were received for investigation work by experts, and applications for help to industries, the Committee did not consider it right to launch on new projects indiscriminately until effective preliminary arrangements had been made for investigation and supervision to ensure that the money's worth of work was obtained.

Work in the coming year.

8. *Industrial Survey.*—On the application of this Committee, Government have been pleased to sanction the prosecution of the Industrial Survey and have appointed Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer on special duty for that purpose for about nine months. He will be relieved of his present charge as soon as a substitute is appointed.

9. The Committee have, after much deliberation, proposed a plan of operations for the ensuing year and applied to Government for permission to engage the necessary staff for the purpose. The orders of Government on the proposals are awaited.

Staff and organisation for practical work.

10. It is now necessary to bring into existence an organisation not only to spread information of practical value to business men but, as far as possible, also to enable all people interested in any particular industry, in whatever part of the Province they may reside, to think and act in unison for the development of that industry.

With this view, it is proposed, for the present, to divide into six groups, all the subjects connected with industries and commerce, that is, all work falling within the province of this Central and the eight District Committees, and to appoint six sectional officers or Superintendents to the charge of the groups. The individual officer appointed will be selected on account of his special knowledge or aptitude or enthusiasm for the particular group of industries, etc., concerned, and he will be held responsible for the work and results of his section. In this way the industrial work of the State will be specialised among half a dozen or more officers or Superintendents, each of whom will be making a special study of the subjects assigned to him and fostering the work of his section in all parts of the Province. Each special officer will travel for at least six months in the year studying the resources of every locality in the way of raw material, capital, labour and local enthusiasm for his purpose. He will be the medium for ascertaining the wants of the District Committees and of industrial classes in the districts, for distributing among them

the information collected from foreign parts and from experts, and generally for giving effect to the programmes and policy of this Committee. It is hoped, in this way, to keep the people in the Province posted with the latest business information, business methods, machinery and plant pertaining to each principal industry in which they may be interested. The spread of knowledge and confidence in this way cannot fail to remove the existing barrier between capital and industries and pave the way to the establishment of local business enterprises, one by one.

The individual members of the Committee will also identify themselves with one or more groups of industries in which they may take a special interest; and, at the commencement, both they and the special officers will closely restrict their enquiry and activities to the practical issues which it is desired to elucidate.

The Committee attach great importance to the creation of an agency of this kind for carrying on their work. Under the scheme here outlined, each group of industries will, in course of time, come to be in charge of an expert or officer specially qualified for the work who will be affording the means of practical training to the numerous business men in all parts of the Province.

Travelling officers.

11. It is also proposed to send out other officers or Superintendents to the different centres of industry and commerce in British India from time to time to collect detailed information needed by the Central and District Committees and by manufacturers and tradesmen. In the course of their travels, the officers will be required to keep an eye for possible markets for Mysore produce. A beginning may be made by deputing the sectional officers themselves for collecting information outside Mysore. For the present it is proposed to limit the operations of the travelling officers to British India. But if this kind of work develops and is found to be useful (as it is sure to be if conducted on right lines) a special officer might be deputed later on for six months in the year to Europe and to countries outside British India. It is hoped to do this till the work is taken up by private commercial travellers on their own account.

Activities under each group.

12. The subjects to be dealt with by this organisation are classed into six groups as shown in the appendix.

Two or three or more industries, as may be found convenient, will be selected for practical action from each group—from among those most needed or which can be easily brought into existence. By obtaining for them advice and information from experts, the Committee will endeavour to help those who are prepared to help themselves.

Secondly, the Committee will go on collecting information under all industries and trade which give promise sooner or later, of affording profitable employment to the people.

Thirdly, everything possible will be done to educate the people and organise co-operative effort. In this connection, bulletins will be prepared and published, a quarterly journal will probably be started and the formation of business and trade associations encouraged.

As the number of subjects awaiting handling is very large, attention will be principally confined, as far as possible, to those which promise immediate results.

It is also hoped in the coming year to encourage the development of existing industries through the agency of the leading men of the communities interested in them.

13. *Government aid to Industries.*—On the recommendation of the Conference, Government were pleased, with a view to encourage the leather industry, to sanction the purchase of shares in the Mysore Tannery, Limited, up to a maximum value of Rs. 60,000.

Conclusion.

14. This report is submitted just eleven months after the Conference was started, but it covers a working period of only ten months, *viz.*, up to the 30th April 1912.

On account of the Delhi Durbar the Committee could not meet between the 11th November 1911 and the 29th January 1912 and therefore the real working period of the Committee for this, its first year of existence, was barely eight months.

The work done so far by the Committee has been accomplished practically with one Secretary as executive officer and it consists chiefly in preliminary work and in preparing the ground for further developments in the near future.

15. *Subjects referred to the Committee for investigation.*—The Conference referred ten subjects to this Commttee for investigation and report. The work done under these and other heads is explained in detail in Part II of this Report.

Part II.

16. Government Order No. G. 488-535—G. M. 36-11-7, dated the 21st July 1911, lays down that the Committees should consider the subjects assigned to them, collect information, compare conditions outside with those in Mysore and publish notes and monographs in an easily assimilable form.

The following ten subjects were assigned to this Committee for investigation and report:—

(1) Industrial Survey of the State (including the study of the occupations of the people).
(2) Old industries which can be revived and new ones that may be profitably introduced.
(3) Manufacture of iron and steel.
(4) Extension of textile, metal and rural industries.
(5) Large and cottage industries which can be developed with cheap electric power.
(6) Trade and commerce.
(7) Selection and laying out of a Hill Station in Mysore to serve as a popular hot weather resort.
(8) Study of fresh sources of revenue to meet useful expenditure.
(9) Feeder railways.
(10) Utilising festivals, etc., for industrial exhibitions.

A brief account will now be given of the work done by the Committee under each of these heads during the last ten months. Items 7, 8 and 10 have not received much consideration till now.

17. *Industrial Survey of the State (including a study of the occupations of the people).*—A beginning had been made in this respect by Government before the Conference came into existence and some information has been collected in the form of replies to queries prepared by the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments. The Committee considered that personal inspection was very necessary. Some of the members and the Secretary made an Industrial Survey of Channapatna, and a similar work was undertaken by the Secretary for Davangere, Tiptur and Mysore. Notes were taken of the industries and trade of each of these towns, which will be printed.

The study of the occupations of the people will form part of the work of the Industrial Survey.

18. *Old industries.*—Among the old industries which can be improved, textiles claim the foremost attention. A Textile Assistant has been engaged and he has prepared five hand-looms with fly-shuttle and worked them to the satisfaction of some of the local weavers.

It is hoped to set up these looms in a separate building in the weavers' quarters in Bangalore to demonstrate their usefulness.

Notes of inspection of a weaving factory at Mysore and of pit looms at Annapura, (Tiptur) are also being printed and circulated.

The subject of weaving was considered by the District Committees of Chitaldrug, Kolar and Tumkur. The District Committee of Chitaldrug state that the weavers in the district are in an impoverished condition and that financial help and introduction of modern fly-shuttle looms are absolutely necessary to rehabilitate them.

The Kolar District Committee entertain great hopes of improvement by the grant of handsome loans to weavers; the Tumkur Committee are still studying the economic condition of these artisans.

(1) *Cotton.*—A statement has been prepared giving the areas under cotton cultivation in the State since 1895. Statistics of trade in cotton for over two decades were compiled and some notes collected on the ginning industry at Davangere*, together with some outside information regarding Cambodia cotton, the staples of the chief kinds of cotton in the world and their prices. The question of establishing a cotton mill at Davangere, Harihar or Bangalore was considered by a Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee met thrice and collected some local information and discussed the question. They are of opinion that the local supply of cotton is more than enough for a mill, the average annual output at Davangere for five years excluding 1911 being 3,34,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 33,40,000; that the quality is such that there is no necessity for importing inferior cotton from outside for mixing; that the mill should be a spinning and weaving one to ensure economy in working; that 18,000 spindles and 500 looms should be sufficient for the present and that the building should be so constructed as to readily admit of future extensions, if necessary; that for the capital expenditure for buildings, machinery and plant, a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs will suffice, while another lakh might be required for recurring expenditure, making up a total of 12 lakhs in all; and that the mill should be established at Harihar.

Subsequently, the Conservator of Forests has written to say that wood fuel could be delivered at Harihar by river transport at a cost of Rs. 8 per ton or at Rs. 5 at places on the river bank about 75 miles inland; while the Sub-Divisional Officer states that as regards the likely supply of labour in and round about Davangere, 770 adult males of and above 14 years, 607 adult females and 1,090 boys under 14 years are available as against 955 persons, estimated as required for the mill by Mr. Chambers as follows:—

Men for weaving	500
„ spinning	300
Women for spinning	25
Boys and girls do	130
	955

As regards the capacity of the people of Davangere to finance the scheme, a preliminary enquiry at the place by the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug, Sub-Divisional Officer, Davangere, and the Secretary of this Committee showed that the prospects were not very encouraging.

Some of the Bombay experts consulted have pronounced in favour of the establishment of a mill in Bangalore, instead of at Harihar. The question is being still considered.

The Chitaldrug District Committee also considered the subject and recommended the starting of a cotton spinning and weaving mill at Davangere or Harihar. They also rocommend the starting of a Dyeing Factory in one of those towns.

(2) *Silk.*—The Channapatna Industries Sub-Committee have collected some information regarding the Mysore trade in Kora silk, silk waste and mulberry cocoons. The annual production of Kora silk in the Mysore State is found to amount to nearly one crore of rupees. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the value could be very much enhanced by introducing improved methods of reeling. They are also of opinion that if the silk waste, now being sold for about 5 lakhs of rupees and sent out to be spun into silk yarn, could be worked up locally by introducing machinery at a cost of from 3 to 5 lakhs of rupees, the value of the yarn produced from the five lakhs worth of waste silk would be about 20 lakhs. Lastly they recommend the formation of a body under the name of "The Mysore Silk Association" to study and advance the interests of the trade and also of the mulberry growers, cocoon rearers, silk reelers and silk weavers.

The Committee has been in correspondence with a Calcutta expert and a Bombay firm regarding the question of starting a mill to spin the silk waste and have also interested Mr. Abdul Quddus of Channapatna, a member of the Conference, and some other silk merchants, on this question.

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* Compiled by Mr. Jaya Rao, Sub-Registrar of Davangere, under the direction of Mr. K. Krishna Iyer, formerly Sub-Division Officer, Davangere.

(3) *Wool.*—The only information collected under this head is a short note by the Amildar of Davangere, which it is hoped to print and circulate.

(4) *Carving in Sandalwood.*—Outside the textiles, carving in sandalwood is an old industry in the State and has received attention. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, agreed to send families of Gudigars to teach this old industry to intelligent students in Channapatna and elsewhere with a view to preserve and improve the art.

(5) *Lac Turnery and Toys of Channapatna.*—This is the third old industry which received attention. A brief account of it is published in the pamphlet under Channapatna Industries and suggestions and recommendations to improve the same are also embodied therein.

19. *New Industries, etc.*—Among new industries or new forms of old industries the following received attention and some information was collected under several of them, mostly in the form of preliminary data :—

(1) Rice hulling.
(2) Jaggery manufacture.
(3) Oil extraction.
(4) Manufacture of roofing tiles of the Mangalore pattern and of bricks.
(5) Manufacture of matches.
(6) ,, of wood or bamboo pulp.
(7) ,, of shellac and sealing wax.
(8) ,, of sandalwood oil.

Areas under rice, sugar-cane and oilseeds have been collected for the years 1895-6 to 1909-10 and these data might be useful for selecting the most suitable localities for the respective industries.

(1) *Rice Mills.*—The two rice mills in the Mysore City, which were in working order, were visited and information collected.

One of the mills is of a capital outlay of about Rs. 25,000 and hulls about 50 pallas of rice per day, while the other with an outlay of Rs. 40,000 turns out nearly double that quantity. If a mill like the first should be started in a new place and kept working 300 days in the year after accumulating sufficient stock during the harvest season, it must be in the midst of or near a paddy area of at least 3,000 acres.

A tabular statement is prepared showing the *talukwar* distribution of rice fields, and the choice of the taluks at which such mills could be started, might be made and local enquiry taken up. There is money in such mills and people only require to be told so several times and their attention prominently drawn to it.

The District Committee, Tumkur, are of opinion that a rice mill may be possible at Kunigal while that of Chitaldrug suggests one being started at Challakere.

(2) *Jaggery Manufacture.*—A study of the *talukwar* areas under sugar-cane suggests the desirability of establishing jaggery plants in the Channarayapatna Taluk as well as Seringapatam, as there are nearly 9,000 acres under sugar-cane in Channarayapatna and 1,018 acres in Seringapatam. The latter has special advantages, railway, river and proximity to Mysore and Bangalore and rich sowcars to finance the cultivation of the cane. The question is still under discussion.

The following figures are given as the out-turn of raw sugar per acre in the countries named:—

India	...	...	...	...	...	1·25 tons.
Cuba	...	...	...	...	...	2·00 ,,
Java	...	...	...	...	...	3·44 ,,
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	4·02 ,,

The Chitaldrug Committee are arranging to get statistics of sugar-cane mills in that district, the number of raiyats who hire mills or who buy on the hire-purchase system and recommend the starting of such mills under the Marikanve Canals. Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait is pioneering in this line and is starting one large mill there. The Kolar Committee have resolved to start a jaggery factory at Manchenahalli ; and the Bangalore Committee are arranging to get statistics and estimates for sugar and jaggery plants.

(3) *Saw Mills.*—Rai Bahadur M. Muthanna, the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, has been arranging to start a saw mill in the Shimoga District and the results of his work are awaited.

(4) *Oil Mill.*—The only oil mill in the Mysore City, and the six screw presses for extracting oil in Bangalore, all from castor seed, were also visited. Notes of inspection of these concerns are being got ready. Estimates of plants and machinery for expression or extraction of oil from seed have been compiled from published reports and papers and their authors are being written to, to authenticate or modify the same. Estimates thus verified or modified, will be printed and circulated for the information of the likely investing public. The District Committee of Chitaldrug recommend the starting of oil presses at Davangere, Holalkere and Hiriyur.

(5) *Tile and Brick Factory.*—A Sub-Committee was formed and investigation is proceeding. Mr. G. Subbuswami Iyer has been appointed to work under this Committee in order to study the question and to suggest a practical working scheme. Clays suitable for the work were discovered in the tank beds within a radius of about 6 miles from the Mysore City and were examined by a Geologist. Specimens from these places were collected and hundreds of tiles are being prepared and burnt. The results of the investigation will be duly communicated to the members.

(6) *Paper Pulp.*—The Forest Department is collecting information on the subject and Mr. Muthanna is also in correspondence with experts. Mr. Yates has kindly placed some information collected by him on the subject at the disposal of this Committee. The information so far collected is being compiled and when complete, will be published, under the authority of the Conservator of Forests. The managers of the Poona Paper Mills and other experts are ready to help the Committee with advice or active co-operation as soon as it ever may be needed.

(7) *Matches.*—Twenty of the several kinds of wood recommended as being suitable for the manufacture of splints and boxes for matches are available in the Mysore forests and the Forest Department has furnished some data and particulars regarding the areas where such trees abound with an estimate of the quantities that could be had every year. The Committee are in correspondence with an expert in the business and his requisition for samples of the Mysore woods fit for matches is being attended to.

Some Bombay merchants are prepared to start the business in the Province as soon as the particulars outlined above are made available to them.

A short note on the subject is being prepared for circulation for the information of the members of the Conference.

(8) *Manufacture of shellac and sealing wax.*—During the last Dasara Session of the Conference, experiments were successfully carried out by Mr. Bava Sahib Miyan, Superintendent, Industrial School, Channapatna, in the manufacture of shellac from the crude lac of the forests. The method adopted is a new one and was devised and successfully worked by Sirdar Puran Singh, Imperial Forest Chemist, Dehra Dun.

Short accounts of the processes, old and new, are given in the extracts on "Lac" selected and being published by this Committee.

Sealing wax with and without taper was also prepared out of the shellac manufactured by the above processes and its quality was approved by the several officers who had an opportunity to test them. With suitable appliances, better finish might be secured.

(9) *Sandalwood oil factory.*—Some local merchants have come forward to start a factory to distil sandalwood oil by using modern machinery and plant and have agreed to deposit money in the Government Treasury or to furnish good bank references in proof of their earnestness to start the factory, if experts are able to assure them that there is money in the business. The Committee are in correspondence with an expert in the line, with a view to bring the local merchants in business relations with him. In the meanwhile, detailed information about the resources of the State in sandalwood is being collected.

20. *Manufacture of iron and steel.*—The small local moribund industry of extracting iron from the local ores, with charcoal as fuel, received the attention of

the Chitaldrug District Committee and they report that slight indications of improvement are noticeable in its condition, owing to the abolition of the *Mohatarfa* tax on furnaces and the concessions in respect of seigniorage on charcoal. The Bangalore District Committee, through one of its members, is preparing a report on "Iron Industry in Mysore."

The Committee for Industries and Commerce considered the subject of electric smelting of iron ores at one of its early meetings and postponed its further consideration till after June 1912.

21. *Extension of textile, metal and rural industries.*—This is the fourth subject which the Conference assigned to the Committee for investigation. The first sub-division under the head, *viz.*, extension of textile industries has been already referred to, under old and new industries. The second sub-division, metal industries, has not received sufficient attention and will be taken up after June, when work in sheet metal, copper, brass and bell-metal will also be considered, as well as the preparation of padlocks and door and window fittings.

Under Rural Industries, some information has been collected from the districts, a brief summary of which is given below :—

Some of the District Committees consider that many of the rural industries aim at supplying local wants, that the men engaged have agriculture for their mainstay and that, therefore, there is not much scope for improvement or expansion. Others recommend the introduction of classes in Industrial Schools to teach some of the rural industries, while the Kolar District Committee recommend the expansion of cabinet industries already working there. They further recommend the grant of scholarships, including the reservation of a portion of each to be funded and handed over to the student who finishes his course, to enable him to start the industry on his own account without depending upon a money-lender or others to set him up in business.

The Chitaldrug District Committee recommend that funds be provided and kept in charge of Amildars, to encourage the rural industries.

Some rural industries have been selected by the District Committees as being worthy of expansion or improvement.

Among these may be mentioned coir-matting and rug making at Chiknayakanhalli, Tiptur and Gubbi; cane industry at Agumbi, Nagar and Sagar, where cane supply is reported to be unlimited; preparing carpets from jute in the Kolar District; and of gunny bags in Davangere.

All these subjects will receive the attention of the Committee in the immediate future.

22. *Large and cottage industries which can be developed with cheap electric power.*—The Committee have been in correspondence with a machine consulting Engineer in Calcutta, regarding industries which can be worked with electric power during day time at Bangalore and Mysore and have received some particulars as to cost and output of machines, and also quantity and cost of electric power required to drive those machines, especially in connection with shelling, hulling and polishing rice; extracting oil from various seeds and cocoanuts; grinding wheat, nuts, etc., crushing and grinding various substances; pumping water for irrigation; working in wood, stone or marble and other purposes. Copies of particulars received were sent to the District Committees of Mysore and Bangalore for the use of merchants or others interested in the application of electric power for small industry.

23. *Trade and commerce.*—Some information collected under this head before the Dasara Session, was published in the Pamphlet "Facts about Mysore" and a scheme of further work will be developed in the course of the next few months.

24. *The Central Bank Scheme.*—Some information has been collected from the Comptroller in Mysore, the District Committees and some Multani merchants of Bangalore and Mysore and also by personal enquiry. Several of the District Committees discussed this very important subject and furnished this Committee with useful information. They all emphasised the importance and urgency of starting such an institution with State aid. The Kolar District Committee give the most encouraging figures. They are of opinion that nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees could be

subscribed towards the paid-up capital of the proposed bank and that the *hundi* business done in the district amounts to over rupees four lakhs per annum. The Chitaldrug Committee are of opinion that a sum of from one to two lakhs of rupees may be subscribed from the district, that the bank, when established, might expect to receive deposits from that district to the extent of about 50 per cent of the money, *viz.*, Rs. 1,50,000, deposited in the Government Savings Bank, that the extent of *hundi* business in the district could be approximately put down at Rs. 48,000, excluding Davangere, that not more than the amounts mentioned above could be had, as the merchants find that money-lending yields them better returns and that the only inducement in favour of investments in the proposed bank was the Government guarantee and aid. A list is also given of several gentlemen who might help the movement if necessary. The volume of trade of Davangere ascertained by personal enquiry by the Secretary is reported to range between 60 and 70 lakhs of rupees per annum, out of which a sum of forty lakhs represents the value of export trade in cotton alone. It is also stated that a sum of about 7 lakhs is found sufficient to finance the whole of the trade and that most of this amount is supplied by the 7 or 8 Multani merchants, at present. Trade returns of Davangere and other statistical information about the industries of the place are being published separately.

The Kadur District Committee thought that if Government guarantee was assured it would be easy to get shareholders and that it was possible to induce the Savings Bank depositors to take up shares in the proposed bank to the extent of the existing deposit of nearly 4 lakhs.

The Tumkur District Committee report that *hundi* business at Tiptur ranges between 2 and 4 lakhs of rupees per year and that the merchants of Tiptur are willing to take shares to the extent of rupees thirty thousand. Personal enquiries made at Tiptur by the Secretary disclosed the fact that the annual trade of the town ranged between 20 and 30 lakhs. The other District Committees have referred the question for consideration and reply to the taluks or local associations.

The Multani merchants consulted in regard to the extent of *hundi* business done by them in the State, have either evaded answering the questions put to them or have given figures which may be taken for what they are worth.

25. *Feeder Railways.*—The Bangalore District Committee discussed the question of a feeder line between Bangalore and Hosur and suggested that as the line through Anekal would be more profitable, an alignment *viâ* Anekal might be recommended. The District Board has been asked whether they could finance the scheme and also work the line.

As mentioned in the opening remarks, the question of feeder and branch lines of railways need not be considered by this Committee since the whole work is taken over by the Public Works Department.

26. *Selection and laying out of a hill station in Mysore.*—Reports and maps are being prepared in the Public Works Department to consider the suitability of Nandi and Kalahatti Hills as hot weather resorts.

BANGALORE,
Dated 8th May 1912.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Chairman,
Industries and Commerce Committee.

APPENDIX.

GROUPING OF SUBJECTS.

1. Commercial Intelligence, Commerce and Banking.

Commercial Intelligence.

Collecting and compiling information from reports, periodicals and other publications local and foreign.
Preparation of bulletins and spreading information concerning industries and trade within the State.
Enquiry Offices.
Developing foreign trade and finding markets for Mysore products.
Exhibitions.

Banking, Trade and Commerce.

Joint Stock Banks.
Co-operative Credit Banks.

2. Textile Industries.

Cotton—spinning, weaving, cleaning and dyeing.
Wool—spinning, weaving, cleaning and dyeing.
Silk—spinning, weaving, cleaning and dyeing.
Jute.
Tinsel.
Lace.
Hand-loom weaving.
Carpet manufacture.

3. Agricultural Industries and Irrigation Plant.

Rice-hulling mills.
Jaggery plant.
Sugar mills and refineries.
Oil mills.
Engines and pumps for irrigation.
Rural industries—Village smithy, carpentry, village pottery, laundry, cane and rattan work, mats, baskets, etc.

4. Mining, Mineral, Metal Industries and Power Plant.

Mining and Metal Industries.

Metal foundries and manufacture of sheet-metal ware.
Manufacture of iron.
,, steel.
,, ferro-manganese.

Ceramic Industries.

Bricks, tiles, paving tiles and drain pipes.
Baked earth and common pottery.
Common stoneware.
Cement and pipe manufacture.
Glassware, bottle, bangle-making, etc.

Power Plants.

Gas engines worked with wood or charcoal.
Developing the use of electric power.

5. Forest Products, Leather and Chemical Industries.

Manufacture of lac.
,, toys.
,, paper, paper pulp and cardboard.
,, matches.
Saw mills.
Forest produce.
Leather tanning and leather goods.
Chemical industries—soaps, fats, oils, chemical manures, etc.

6. Cabinet Industry and All Miscellaneous Work.

Manufacture of furniture, casks, packing cases and walking sticks.
Carving in wood, ivory, horn, sandalwood and inlaid work.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.M File No. 218 of 1912-13

Serial No.

B i

What is the resolution of the Conference on the subject? Please put up copy of Conference proceedings containing the resolution

23/3/87

Put this 89/G

ER

Submitted with a copy (Vide Proposition 17 at page 3 thereof)

SR(WC) VS. 41
5.8.12 Secy. 6/8/12

Separate note put up containing my opinion on the proposals of the Educational Commissioner of the Conference

Forwarded to Financial Secy with compliments. for favour of his opinion

23
6/9/12

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

P.T.O.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

G. K. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 218 of 1912

Serial No. | Note

i. (1) Pongal (2nd day). May be omitted from the list of General Holidays.

(2) Installation day. Perhaps this may be retained as a General Holiday in deference to public sentiment on the subject.

(3) Holi. This feast is observed by a large class of people. I would therefore retain it as a General Holiday.

(4) Empire Day. On account of the increasing importance given to this day which is generally celebrated everywhere by sports, recreations &c. I would retain it as a General Holiday.

It is not observed in Br. India.

ii. Sivaratri, Birthday of Mahammed, may be partial holidays.

Sriramanavami being observed by Hindus of all castes and sects, I would retain it as a general holiday.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 218 of 191 2

Serial No.

In deference to the unanimous opinion expressed by the members of Economic Conference to have Good Friday as a general holiday, I would retain it as such.

iii. As regards the proposal that partial holidays be treated as half holidays in Educational institutions I think that instead of making a hard and fast rule applicable to all partial holidays it may be left to the Heads of institutions to decide in each case whether any partial holiday should be treated as a half or a full holiday regard being had to the number of students and teachers who observe the holiday.

iv. On Newmoon days, offices and schools may be held from 1 to 5 P.M. This is far more convenient to all concerned than holding office in the morning. To make Newmoon days full working days will be felt as a very great hardship by many.

v & vi. I agree with these proposals.

Ads

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

(6)

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 218 of 1912-13

Serial No.

H Reis 279

Subd
BBN
2/9/12 Reserved

2-9-12

I agree with the General Secretary; but I am strongly in favour of cutting down the Christmas & New years holidays to three days only for non-Christians. Two long holidays of 10 or 12 days

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—65,000—17-C-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M. File No. 218 of 1912-13

Serial No.	
279	like the Dasara and the Christmas holidays following close one on the other are unnecessary and they upset work very much. Why do non-Christians want such a long holiday at a time of the year when men can be expected to work hardest? It is a great waste of time. Here we can take out a big slice (7 or 8 days) & this will enable us to treat such days as 'Empire day' 'Installation day' in accordance with the sentiments of the people i.e. observe them as holidays
9/12-13	M 9/12/12
	(Also 7/12 circulating Memorial)
783	Circulated in connection as per Dewan's order at page 1
	W Smith for
	I have already given my opinion. 10/9
	This may be convenient decided in a meeting. M
	11/9/12
	2nd Councilor
	12/9

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—65,000—17-C-12.

43 c. 70 11.9.12 (8

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M File No. 218 of 1912-13

Serial No.

may be taken up at a Council meeting

DEW 6/9/12

3458 18.9.12

Dewan

DSR 7/9

I have no objection to this subject being brought up at a Council meeting — But much time will be wasted & no conclusion will be reached unless we agree upon the principles on which holidays should be granted — Or if agreement on this basis is impracticable we should know some example, say the examples of the Chief Court of Punjab, or the prescription of the Negotiable Instruments Act

Sd/- 21/9/12

Circulated & Corrections for perusal of the Dewan's order.

23 23/9

Office please note if there are

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPH—20,000—20-1-12

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M File No. 218 of 1912-13

Serial No.

any difference betn the Ch Ct & Govt list. I fear the Neg Instts Act does not give a proper criterion. The holidays under it may also be noted.

23/9/12

D.V.
Please note
23/9

C. cers
invited
for meeting
W.
24/9.

KnK

Subtd — Except in the matter of annual vacations, there is no difference between the list of holidays - General and Partial - as notified in the Govt Calendar and that published by the Chief Court. Whereas the Govt Calendar provides for offices being held in the morning on Newtoons, Ganda Panchami & Vara maha-Lakshmi days, the Chief Court list does not.

Flag Z.

For list[x] of Court holidays for 1912 approved by Govt Vide Cts File No. 150-11 put up.

Regarding the holidays under the Neg: Instruments Act, Branch III may be requested to furnish the information.

Ked 112
27.9.12

VS. 41

To Br III for favour of required being one

27/9

J mis 28
Lejs

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

[GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M. File No. 218 of 1912-13

Serial No.

Submitted with H. M. George Gazette 8/12/11 containing the list of holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act for 1912

(Secretary)

Please put up a Statement showing side by side our holidays & also Contrast for Holidays under N. I. Act.

Statement submitted

(Secretary)

C. Clerk

Note for meeting

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General Holidays

General Holidays according to the Govt Calendar & the Chief Court List 1		General Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act - 2		General Holidays in the Madras Presidency 3
New Year holidays	2	New Year's day	1	All the holidays under the Negotiable Instrument Act as per Column 2; and in each month the last Saturday at the Presidency and the last Saturday but one in Mofussil offices.
—		Vaikunta Ekadasi	1	
Last day of Moharram	1	—		
Uttarayana Punyakalam	1	Pongal	2	
Pongal	1			
H.H. the Maharaja's Installation day	1			
Sivaratri.	1	Sivaratri	1	
Holi Feast	1			
Lunar New Year's day	1	Telugu New Year's day	1	
Sri Rama Navami	1	—		
—		Easter Holidays	2	
Good Friday	1	Good Friday	1	
—		Tamil New Year's day	1	
—		Whitsuntide	1	
Empire day	1	—		
H.H. the Maharaja's Birth day	1	—		
King Emperor's Birthday	1	King Emperor's Birthday	1	
Asvalayana Sravani	1	—		
Apasthamba	1	Avani Avattam	1	
—		Sri Jayanthi	1	
—		Ramzan	1	
Ganesa	1	Vinayaka Chathurthi	1	
Mahalaya Amavasyai	1	Mahalaya Amavasyai	1	
Commencement of Dasara	1	—		
Dasara Holidays*	12	Ayudha Puja	1	
Deepavali	1	Deepavali	1	
Christmas Holidays* (excluding Sundays)	7	Christmas Holidays (excluding Sundays)	5	
		—	2*	* (Not under the Negotiable Instruments Act but under para 2 of the Note) 1

* The Dasara & Xmas holidays are fully availed of only by the Chief Courts & Educational Institutions. Though these are marked as General Holidays in the Govt Calendar they are not, as a matter of fact, treated as such in other offices of the State. —

Sd/ 11-2
Sd/ 1-10-12

P.T.O

Part II — 12

Partial Holidays

Partial Holidays according to the Govt Calendar & the Chief Court List		Partial Holidays in the Madras Presidency		
Hindus				
Madhwa Navami	1			
Tamil New Years Day	1			
Ramanujacharya Thirunakshatram	1			
Sri Sankaracharya Jayanthi	1			
Tikacharyara Punya Divasa	1			
Gowri	1			
Ananthachathurdasi	1			
Mahomedans		**Mahomedans**		
Shab-e-barat	2	Shab-e-barat	1	
Khutba-e-Ramzan	1	Ramzan	1	
Bakrid	2	Bakrid	2	
Mohoram	4	Moharram	4	
Akhiri Chaharsumba	1			
Christians		**Christians**		
Ash Wednesday	1	Ash Wednesday	1	
Easter Holidays	4	-		
Ascension Day	1	Ascension Day	1	
Corpus Christi (to Roman Catholics only)	1	Corpus Christi (to Roman Catholics only)	1	
Morning ~~Holes~~ offices according to the Govt Calendar				
New Moon Days				
Ganda Panchami				
Varamahalakshmi Vratham				

Sd/- 1.10.12

From F 210-14 48 (13)

Extract from the Proceedings of the 288th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 16th November 1912.

---

2. SUBJECT. - (Clause of the Schedule).

Reduction of holidays in Mysore.

OPINION OF THE COUNCIL.

(a) The following days may be omitted from the list of full holidays -

1. Pongal, - second day.
2. Installation Day.
3. Empire Day.

(b) Sivaratri may continue to be a full holiday as at present.

(c) Holi, Sri Ramanavami and Good Friday which are now full holidays may be made partial holidays.

(d) Birthday of Mohamed may be made a partial holiday for Mohammadans.

(e) The number of Moharrum holidays (partial) may be reduced from 4 to 3 - that is, the 7th, 8th and 9th days of the Moharrum. The 10th day of the Moharrum will continue as a general holiday.

(f) In Educational Institutions, partial holidays may be treated as half-holidays, the hours of attendance being regulated by the Head of the Deptt.

(g) New Moon days may be made full working days, the heads of offices and institutions permitting late attendance - not later than 1 P.M. - to such as require it.

(h) The suggestion for extending the Christmas

GPB—300—29-1-09

fm 7.18.12 49 48

holidays to two weeks for High Schools may be referred for the opinion of the Inspector General of Education.

Sd. M. Visvesvaraya.
Dewan of Mysore.

"Extract"

Asst. Secretary to Govt.
Offg. Secretary to Govt.

50

. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G-m File No. 218 of 1912-13

Serial No.	
290 29.11.12	Submitted with Extract of Council resolution. Dewan 23 29/4

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

51 C16

F. = 218-12

Submitted to His Highness.

The question of the reduction of holidays in Mysore, has been under consideration for some time past. The matter has been threshed out by the Education Committee of the Economic Conference and considered at the last meeting of the Council, and their opinion is contained in the accompanying Extract from the Council Proceedings.

H.

G.

2. It is proposed to omit "Installation Day" from the list of full holidays.

3. I solicit His Highness' approval or other orders to the recommendations of the Council. My personal opinion is that we have too many holidays in Mysore as compared with the neighbouring British territory. This tends to reduce the work turned out by the staff or necessitates the employment of a larger staff than is really required. Compared to business establishments elsewhere, our officials are doubtless very much underworked.

G.

4. As the Government Calendar for 1913 has now to issue and Mr.Yates has been asking for immediate approval of the draft calendar, I solicit the favour of early orders on this case.

K. (in Council file)

M. Rangacharya

5th Dec. 1912.

52

(17)

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Reduction of holidays.

No. 833
5.12.12

468

Order.

Approved
KRW
6/12/12

Secretary
7.12.12 RC

B.V.
7/12

7/12

5/12

10/12/12

53

18

R. S. 12]

B

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M. File No. 218 of 1912-13

Serial No.	
	A draft Order is submitted for approval. Opportunity has been taken to make the order a self contained one by mentioning the full list of holidays — General as well as Partial — so that it may be complete and up to date one for facility of reference.
	VS 7-12-12. (Secretary)
	7.12.12
	As Law is agreed app^{d} VS 7/12 this may be issued & then submitted to Government for general VS
1.	To. The Compiler, the Heads of Departments & the D.C.'s of Districts G.3050-98 dt 7-12-12. — Revises the existing list of Public Holidays in the St. Late.

Rec'd

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

17/12

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

G.R.S. 28]

Gen. File No. 218-12
Serial No. 1

Diary No. of letter replied to

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
( )

, *the* 19

Date of issue 7-12-12

Signed by Mr K R Srini
Manager

~~READ~~
Order No: G. 3050-97.

The question of reducing the number of public holidays in the State has been under the consideration of Govt. for some time past, and as a result of the inquiries conducted in the matter, the Govt have resolved after due deliberation to revise the

ORDER ~~THEREON~~.—No.

~~The~~ existing list of Public Holidays in the State ~~has been revised~~ as ~~follows~~ indicated hereunder.

(1) The following days will be omitted ~~are~~ from the list of ~~such~~ holidays:—

over.

SUBJECT.

1. Pongal - ~~Public Holiday~~

2. Installation Day

3. Empire Day.

(2) Holi, Sri Ramanavami and Good Friday, which are now full holidays will hereafter be observed as partial holidays

(3) The Birthday of Mahomed will be observed as a partial holiday for Mahomedans.

(4) The number of partial holidays for Mahomedans during the Moharrum will be reduced from four to three - that is, the 7th, 8th and 9th days of the Moharrum.

(5) New Noon days will hereafter be observed as full working days, but heads of offices and institutions will have authority to permit late attendance not later than 1 PM on these days. ~~New Noon days of Good~~ Special ~~so may sanction such permission~~.

(6) In Educational Institutions partial holidays will ~~hereafter~~

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation Sheet draft form.)

In the General Resolution the word Department is used

hereafter be treated as half-holidays. The hours of attendance being regulated by the Head of the Institution department.

2. In view of the foregoing directions, the list of public holidays to be observed in future will be as follows:-

General

Christmas	10
Uttarayana Punyakalam	1
~~Pongal~~	
Sivaratri	1
Lunar ~~Year~~ New year's day	1
King Emperor's birthday	1
H.H. the Maharaja's birthday	1
Last day of Muharram	1
Avvilayana Sravani	1
Apastamba Sravani	1
Ganesa	1
Mahalaya Amavasya	1
Commencement of the Dasara	1
Dasara holidays 11 or ~~12~~ 12	
Dipavali	1
Kalipadyami	1

P.T.O.

GPB—10,000—22-2-11.

Partial - Mahomedan

Shabe Barate	2
Ramzan	1
Bakrid	2
Moharrum	3
Akhari Chaharsumba	1
Birthday of Mohamed	1

Partial - Christian

Ash Wednesday	1
Easter Holidays (including Good Friday)	6.
Ascension Day	1

Partial - Hindu (According to Sect)

~~Holi~~	~~2~~
Madhvanavami	1
Holi	1
Sri Ramanavami	1
Tamil New Year's day	1
Ramanujacharya's Tirunakshatram	1
Sri Shankaracharya's Jayanti	1
Tenkacharya Purvadivasa	1
Gauri	1
Anantachaturdasi	1

3. The 12th of December will be observed as a holiday in all educational institutions, as ~~Dasara day~~ directed in G.O. No 5576/ G.M.-80-11-158 dated 18th April 1912.

4. The Government Calendar for 1913 will be prepared accordingly and published for general information and guidance.

By Order of the Govt

[illegible]

P.T.

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation Sheet draft form.)

Print

To ——— ——— ——— ———

The Heads of Departments

Deputy Commissioners of Oaths

The Compiler Supreme Gazette

for publication under

Part I in three issues of

the Gazette

Eh. 607-15

7/12/22

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, General (Miscellaneous), dated 7th December 1912.

No. G. 3050-98—G. M. 218-12-1, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH DECEMBER 1912.

ORDER.—The question of reducing the number of public holidays in the State has been under the consideration of Government for some time past, and as a result of the inquiries conducted in the matter, the Government have resolved after due deliberation to revise the existing list of public holidays in the State as indicated hereunder:—

(1) The following days will be omitted from the list of holidays:—

1. Pongal.
2. Installation day.
3. Empire day.

(2) Holi, Sriramanavami and Good Friday, which are now full holidays, will hereafter be observed as partial holidays.

(3) The Birthday of Mahomed will be observed as a partial holiday for Mahomedans.

(4) The number of partial holidays for Mahomedans during the Moharrum will be reduced from 4 to 3, *i.e.*, the 7th, 8th and 9th days of the Moharrum.

(5) New Moon days will hereafter be observed as full working days, but Heads of Offices and Institutions will have authority to permit late attendance not later than 1 P.M. on these days.

(6) In Educational Institutions partial holidays will be treated as half-holidays, the hours of attendance being regulated by the Head of the Department.

2. In view of the foregoing directions the list of public holidays to be observed in future will be as follows:—

GENERAL.

Christmas	10 days	Apastambha Sravani ...	... 1 day
Uttarayana Punyakalam ...	1 day	Ganesha	... 1 day
Sivaratri	1 day	Mahalaya Amavassya ...	... 1 day
Lunar New Year's day	1 day	Commencement of Dasara	... 1 day
King Emperor's Birthday ...	1 day	Dasara holidays ...	11 or 12 days
His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday	1 day	Deepavali	... 1 day
Last day of Moharrum	1 day	Balipadyami	... 1 day
Asvalayana Sravani	1 day		

PARTIAL—(Mahomedan).

Shab-e-Barath	2 days	Moharrum	... 3 days
Ramzan	1 day	Akhari Chaharsumba ...	... 1 day
Bakrid	2 days	Birthday of Mahomed ...	... 1 day

PARTIAL—(Christian).

Ash Wednesday	1 day	Ascension day ...	... 1 day
Easter holidays (including Good Friday)	6 days		

PARTIAL—(Hindu).

According to Sects.

Madhvanavami	1 day	Sri-Sankaracharya's Jayanti	... 1 day
Holi	1 day	Tikacharyara Punyadivasa	... 1 day
Sriramanavami	1 day	Gauri	... 1 day
Tamil New Year's day	1 day	Anantachaturdasi ...	... 1 day
Ramanuja Charya's Tirunakshatram ...	1 day		

3. The 12th of December will be observed as a holiday in all Educational Institutions, as directed in Government Order No. 5516—G. M. 80-11-138, dated 16th April 1912.

4. The Government Calendar for 1913 will be prepared accordingly and published for general information and guidance.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part I in 3 issues of the Gazette.

Exd.—C. R.

1912-13

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL (MISCELLANEOUS)

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 7th December 1912

No. G. 3050-98
G. M. 218-12-1

Revising the list of public holidays.

GPB—11-12-12—400